

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BANSWARA STATE
Bajputana
FOR THE YEAR

1ST. OCTOBER 1937—30TH. SEPTEMBER 1938,

(Corresponding with Samvat year 1994-95).



PRINTED AT THE PRITHVI VIJAY PRINTING PRESS,
BANSWARA STATE.

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Printed by Goverdhan Dass, Manager, at the Prithvi Vijay Printing Press,

DARBAR OFFICE,
BANSWARA.

July 8th, 1940.

HIS HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI

MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWALJI SAHIB

SHRI SIR PRITHWI SINGHJI BAHADUR, K. C. I. E.,

Banswara State.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report
on the Administration of Banswara State for the year 1937-38.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
MOHAN SINHA MEHTA,
DIWAN.

Annual Report on the Administration of Banswara State for the year beginning from 1st October 1937 to 30th September 1938.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Topographical Account of the State.—Banswara State is situated in the South of Rajputana between 23°3' and 23°55' North Latitude and 74°47' East Longitude. Its boundaries touch those of Dungarpur, Mewar and Partabgarh States in the North; Sailana, Ratlam and Partabgarh States in the East; Jhalod, Sub-Division of the Panch Mahals, Jhabua State and a portion of Indore State in the South; and on the Western frontier meet Dungarpur and Sant States. Its greatest length from North to South is about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 50 miles.

2. Area and Population.—The area of the State is 1,946 square miles (including Patta Kushalgarh.) The total population of the State was 2,60,670 souls in the Census of 1931.

3. Physical aspects of the State.—The Southern and Central parts of the State are, comparatively speaking, an open and well-cultivated area in which there are practically no forests. The landscape is, however, full of Mahua, Mango and date trees. In the south, west, North and North-east the country is more wooded, and is much broken up with hills and rivers. The rest of the territory is a mass of rugged hills, rocks and scrub jungle. The open country in the centre is about 700 feet above the Sea-level, and the ground slopes gradually towards the Western boundary of the State; the Eastern half of the State, on the other hand, has ranges of hills running North and South with the height of 1,300 to 1,400 feet, above sea-level. And two or three peaks rise to a height of over 1,700 feet above the sea-level. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful part of Rajputana. In picturesqueness it is at its best during and after the rains.

The principal rivers are the Mahi and the Anas which do not entirely dry up at any time of the year; their beds are however rocky and their banks high and steep. They are therefore of little use for irrigational purposes. The minor streams, such as the Eran or Airav, the Chap and the Haran are however useful for irrigation. The rainfall of the State varies between 25 and 40 inches a year. The cultivable parts of the land are very fertile and can grow a large variety of crops.

The population consists largely of Bhils who are fast coming out of their aboriginal State with marauding habits into a peaceful and industrious community and are rapidly becoming more and more proficient in the art of cultivation of land.

4. Communication.—No Railway line passes through the State. The most convenient Railway Station is Dohad on the main line of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Broadgauge Section. It is at a distance of about 65 miles from Banswara, and a regular Motor bus service runs between the two places. Construction of a metalled

road from Banswara to Jhalod was continued during the year under report. Lt. Col. G. L. Betham, Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States accompanied by Mr. G. Mckelvie, Superintending Engineer with the Government of India and Mr. Hanly, Executive Engineer, Central P.W.D., Indore, visited the proposed site of the bridge which was to be constructed over the Anas river, on the 7th and the 8th February 1938. The construction of the bridge had been sanctioned out of the Road Development Fund by the Government of India and the necessary estimates and the plans of the proposed site which lies in the Banswara State, were pending with the Government of India for final approval, at the close of the year.

The important places within the State are linked with the capital by fair weather roads, which are generally kept in good condition, suitable for motor traffic. Except during part of the rainy season, Motor service is available between:-

- (i) Banswara and Dohad.
- (ii) Banswara and Kushalkot.
- (iii) Kushalkot and Dohad.
- (iv) Banswara and Lasada via Garhi and Partapur.

During the year under report rules for licensing motor busses and lorries plying on hire within the State were revised. The total receipts on account of motor License fee, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,641/2/9/-as against Rs. 4,015/- in the previous year.

There is a Dak Bunglow at the Capital.

5. Archaeology.—It is believed that the State has many places of archæological interest, but they have not so far been properly examined.

During the year under report, Dr. N. C. Chakravarty, the Government of India Epigraphist visited the State and toured over several parts of it from the 18th to the 22nd February 1938. In his opinion, the Chhinch inscription of Vikrami Samvat 1577- is of very doubtful veracity. Rai Bahadur Pandit G. H. Ojha, on the contrary has very much relied on this inscription, in writing his history of the Banswara State. It may be mentioned here that this history of Rai Bahadur Pt. G. H. Ojha was not Published on the authority of the Banswara Darbar. That History is not recognised by this State to have been based on correct data.

6. Post and Telegraph.—There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office at the Capital. Garhi, Partapur and Talwara have branch Post Offices. The abolition of the Post of the mail runner between Garhi and Sagwara is regretted. It now takes about four days for mails to reach from Garhi to Sagwara or vice versa, a distance of hardly 12 miles.

During the year under report mail motor service was introduced between Banswara and Jhalod, by the Postal authorities. This has resulted in more expeditious postal communication between the State and places towards the Bombay side from Dohad. It is hoped that the Postal authorities will extend mail motor service direct to and from Dohad Railway Station from and to Banswara, so as further reduce the time taken in the movement of postal traffic between the State and the places situated in North India.

7. Fairs.—The principal fair of the State is "Rajyabhisheka Mahotsava Mela" which is held at the capital every year in winter. It is attended by all the Jagirdars of the State, and attracts much trade, some from outside the State as well. This year it was held with effect from the 8th January to the 22nd January 1938. As a special feature of this year's fair, an exhibition called the "Rajyabhisheka Pradarshini" was held at which local handicrafts, works of arts, agricultural and forest produces, mineral ores, poultry and cattle were exhibited. Mr. Kuber Singh, Extension Officer of the Institute of the Plant Industry, Indore, of which Institute the State is a member, gave demonstrations in the improved methods of cultivation, the storage and preparation of manure, preservation of fodder, use of improved implements and on sanitation with the aid of lantern slides. The exhibition was held in the Kushalbagh Maidan within the precincts of the Municipal Park, and was organised under the guidance of a small committee of State officers with Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, B.A. LL. B. Chief Revenue Officer, as its Secretary. Prizes for the best exhibits were awarded by His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur on the 23rd January 1938, in the presence of a representative gathering of Nobles, Jagirdars, Officers and the Gentry of the town assembled for the occasion.

8. The Ruling Family.—The Ruling Family is descended from the eldest branch of the Shishodiya Rajputs now ruling in Mewar. The whole country which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur is known as Bagar. On the death of Maharawal Udai Singhji, the last King of Bagar, his territory was divided, between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithwi Rajji, with whom the Ruling Houses of the two separate States, Banswara and Dungarpur respectively, had their origin. Maharawal Jagmal Singhji founded Banswara in 1527 A.D.

Of the subsequent Rulers, Maharawal Kushal Singhji and Maharawal Prithwi Singhji, may be mentioned here. The former was in the field for twelve years suppressing the Bhils. He founded Kushalgarh in the South and Kushalपुरा in the North East. Maharawal Prithwi Singhji invaded and conquered the neighbouring State of Sant, but restored it to its Ruler, retaining the District of Chilkari or Shergarh lying in the South West of the Banswara State.

A Treaty of friendship, alliance and unity of interests was concluded between the British Government and the State in 1818 A.D.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Shri Sir Prithwi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on July 15th, 1888, and assumed full ruling powers in March 1914 on the death of his father, His late Highness Maharawalji Sahib Shri Shambhu Singhji Bahadur. His Highness is twentyfirst in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji.

His Highness has two sons and six brothers. The eldest son, Maharaj Raj Kumar Chandra Veer Singhji, was born on November 26th 1909. The second son, Maharaj Kumar Narpat Singhji, was born on May 15th, 1921. His Highness has been blessed with a grandson as well.

During the year under report, His Highness was bereaved by the sad and premature demise of His Highness' younger brother, Maharaj Gulab Singhji, Jagirdar of Chanduji-ka-Garha, which took place of heart failure, on the 18th November

1937, at Bombay, where he had gone for sometime in connection with his treatment. Other sad events of the year under report, were the deaths of Maharaj Sajjan Singhji of Tejpur, an uncle of His Highness, which took place on the 14th January 1938, and Maharaj Raghunath Singhji of Khandu on the 16th March 1938.

The Ruling House is related by blood to the Houses of Mewar, Dungarpur and Partabgarh, and by marriage to those of Bundi, Sirohi, Danta, Malia, Idar, Jodhpur, Charkhari, Kadana, Bissau-Surajgarh and Tehri-Garhwal.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has proved himself to be an efficient Ruler, and his practical knowledge of the work of the different departments in the State, has been an important factor in its progress, which has been abundantly manifested by the general well-being of the people.

His Highness is entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns and was made a K.C.I.E., in January 1933.

Movement Of His Highness.

His Highness' health continued to be very indifferent throughout the most part of the year and was the cause of general anxiety to His Highness' subjects all over the State. His Highness had therefore to stay at Bombay for medical treatment

(i) from 18th December 1937 to 13th January 1938.

(ii) from 25th January 1938 to 13th March 1938.

(iii) from 22nd July 1938 to 2nd September 1938.

Col. Samson, Chief Medical Officer, Indore State, was also called for consultation in this connection. Towards the close of the year, there was considerable improvement in His Highness' health as a result of treatment at Bombay.

9. Rajyabhishek Day.—The Rajyabhishek Day of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur was celebrated with the usual rejoicings. A Darbar was held at the Shrigarh Palace, which was attended by Nobles, Jagirdars, State Officials and leading Gentry of the town and at which Nazars were presented to His Highness.

The annual prize distribution and sports of the School could not be held.

10. Principal events.—The following important events of the year deserve mention.

Prithwi Club.

The formal opening ceremony of the Prithwi Club named after His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, was performed by His Highness in the Vijay-Gardens, where the Club is housed at present in the Garden Bungalow. The function was held in a large Shamiana specially erected for the occasion. The rules of the Club were passed. His Highness very kindly consented to be the President of the Club, and the Diwan was elected its Ex-Officio Vice President. Maharaj Lal Singhji of Pipalda was unanimously elected Secretary. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Diwan, on behalf of His Highness, delivered a speech pointing out the benefits of Club life for the social, intellectual and physical wellbeing of the members. The function ended with an "At Home" to His Highness and other members by Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, the Diwan, in honour of the occasion.

Jagmal Day.

Jagmal Day, in honour of the Founder of the State, Maharawal Shri Jagmal Singhji, was celebrated on the 3rd April 1938. His Highness held a Darbar on the occasion with the usual Nazar ceremonies.

Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

The birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was observed on Thursday, the 9th June 1938. The occasion was celebrated with the usual rejoicings. It was declared a public holiday throughout the State and a Salute of 31 guns was fired at day-break. A message of congratulations was cabled to His Imperial Majesty by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur. Prayers were offered by all classes of people at their respective places of worship, for long life, happiness, and prosperity of the King Emperor. The prisoners in the State prison were sumptuously fed, and five from amongst them were released in honour of the occasion. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur held a Darbar at Shrigarh Palace, which was attended by Nobles, Jagirdars, State officers and other prominent persons of the town. A speech suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, the Diwan.

Foundation Laying Ceremony of the High School Building:-

The foundation stone of the High School building was laid by Lt. Col. G. L. Betham, C. I. E., M. C., the Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, on the 30th March 1938, in the presence of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur, Nobles, Jagirdars, Officers and leading gentry of the town. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, the Diwan, in inviting Col. Betham to lay the foundation stone of the High School building delivered a speech outlining on the subject the views of the state Government of educational improvement. Col. Betham laid the foundation stone and gave a fitting reply to Dr. Mehta's speech.

Municipal Park.

For the recreation of the public, a Municipal Park was laid out during the year under report. The first plant of the Park was planted by the Hon'ble Lord Belhaven and Stenton (formerly Lt. Col. R. E. A. Hamilton) on the 27th November 1937, who was then on a visit to Banswara and was staying as His Highness' guest. A radio set was also installed in the Municipal Park for the recreation and benefit of the public.

Prithwi Aushadhalaya.

During the year under report His Highness performed the opening ceremony of a state Dispensary, named after His Highness as "Prithwi Aushadhalaya" at Vagidora on the 22nd March 1938.

Presentation of "Ghora Saropav" by Patta kushalgarh.

In connection with the marriage of Baiji Lal Suraj Kunwarji Sahiba, which was solemnized on the 4th February 1937, in the absence of Rao Ranjit Singhji of Kushalgarh, who was deposed and removed from Kushalgarh, Khan Sahib Tajamul Hussein, the manager of the Patta, presented Ghora (Horse) and Saropav to His Highness and another Saropav to Baiji Lal Sahiba, on the 15th May 1938.

Birthday of His Highness.

The fiftyfirst birthday of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur was

celebrated on the 4th July 1938. That day and the day following were observed as Public holidays throughout the State. The prisoners in the State Jail were provided special food.

A Darbar was held at the Palace with the customary ceremonial and solemnity. The Diwan made a speech tendering congratulations to His Highness and expressing sentiments of public joy at the recovery from illness of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur. The speech contained the following announcement:-

- (i) Enlargement of the State Legislative Council so as to consist of a non-official majority.
- (ii) Revision of the constitution of the Banswara Municipal Committee to enable it to consist in future of a non-official elected majority.
- (iii) Formation of Vyapari Mandal (Chamber of Commerce).
- (iv) Sanction for a new building for the Girls' School in the next financial year.
- (v) Sanction for the adoption of measures for combating Malaria in the State.
- (vi) Grant of some more Muafi land to the Bohra community adjoining their Shrine, Abdulla Pir.
- (vii) Award of Jagir to His Highness' youngest brother Maharaj Shankar Singhji from the next year.
- (viii) Pardon to 9 dismissed officials of the State.
- (ix) Release of 10 prisoners from the State Prison.

The announcement made in the Diwan's speech benefitted all sections of the people and hence they were widely and gratefully appreciated.

Anti Malaria Campaign:-

In accordance with the announcement made at the Birthday Darbar, an Anti-Malaria Campaign, a detailed description of which will be found under the Chapter on Medical Relief, was organised with effect from the 16th to 31st August 1938, under the supervision and guidance of the Chief Medical Officer.

King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund:-

In response to the All India appeal made by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow in November 1937, for the establishment of a fund to be called "the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund", for combating the dreadful scourge of Tuberculosis in India, His Highness promised to subscribe to it and formed a Committee of nine members with the Diwan as its President, the Chief Medical Officer as its Secretary and the State Accountant as its Treasurer, to popularise the Fund and collect subscriptions for it. The committee widely circulated an appeal in the State, for subscribing to the Fund and succeeded in raising a sum of Rs. 1,826/8/5- by the close of the financial year.

Industrial Survey of the State.

Dr. N. N. Godbole, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the Benares Hindu University, was invited to visit the State to make an industrial survey of it and to suggest possibilities of starting cottage industries. He stayed here for over a month. His report was awaited at the close of the year.

11. Visit of Political Officers and other Distinguished personages.—The following distinguished persons were the guests of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur during the year under report:—

	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Lord Belhaven and Stenton.	26-11-37.	28-11-37.
Lt. Col. G. L. Betham, Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	{ 6-2-38. 29-3-38.	{ 8-2-38. 31-3-38.
Maharaj Kumar Tikka Sahib Shri Mahendra Singhji, Heir-apparent, Tehri-Garhwal.	12-4-38.	15-4-38.

12. Political Agency.—The Hon'ble Lt. Col. Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C. S. I., retired on the 28th October, 1937, and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., who remained in charge of the Rajputana Agency as the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana, till the close of the year.

Lt. Col. G. L. Betham, C. I. E., the Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, relinquished charge of his office on the 17th April, 1938, and was succeeded by Lt. G. V. B. Gillan, C. I. E., who was relieved by Lt. Col. L. E., Barton, I. A., on the 30th May 1938. Lt. Col. L. E. Barton, continued to hold the charge till the close of the year under report.

13. Personnel of the Administration:—The personnel of the administration of the State of which His Highness is the head, remained practically the same during the year under report, as at the close of the previous year. Dr. Mohan sinha Mehta, Ph. D., M. A., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law, continued to be the Diwan. Appendix I gives the names of other important officers of the State.

14. Relation with the British Government and the Neighbouring States:—The Darbar's relations with the Government of India continued to be very cordial.

As Political situation in Europe was very far from satisfactory, and there was likelihood of outbreak of a war involving Great Britain in it, His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor, in case of such an event, through telegram addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 27th September 1938. His Excellency most warmly thanked His Highness on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, communicating His Highness' message to His Imperial Majesty.

The feeling of reciprocal friendliness and good neighbourliness governed the dealings of the Government of the State with those of the adjoining States.

CHAPTER II.

Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture.

15. General.—Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, B. A. LL. B., continued to hold charge of the Department, as Chief Revenue Officer throughout the year under report. He was also in charge of the revision of Land Revenue Settlement in the State.

For the purposes of Revenue Administration the State was divided into two divisions (Tehsils) viz. Northern and Southern; each is under a Tehsildar assisted by Girdawar Kanungos and Patwaris. The Chief Revenue Officer exercised the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, while the two Tehsildars were entrusted with Third Class Magisterial powers.

16. Survey and Settlement.—The State has been twice surveyed and settled. The last (which was the second) Settlement was undertaken during the years 1914 to 1917. Its term expired during the previous year and it has been extended for four years more. His Highness sanctioned the commencement of Settlement operations in the State in October 1937 under the direction of Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta. The services of Munshi Girdhari Lal who was working as Superintendent of the Settlement Department in the Mewar State, were recruited by the Banswara Darbar and he was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer with effect from the 20th November 1937.

Till the close of the year under report, 66,882 survey numbers were completed, of which 33,269 were classified and checked, while 12,900 were pending completion, leaving a balance of 20,713 numbers, awaiting classification and check at the close of the year. It was anticipated that the new Pattas for the villages in which land revenue settlement had been revised, would be ready for being issued to the cultivators by the middle of December 1938, or January 1939.

The programme of the Settlement revision is expected to be completed in a period of three years and the expenditure is estimated to amount to Rs. 38,000/- of which Rs. 11,274/- were provided during the year under report, but the expenditure actually incurred amounted only to Rs. 7,543/12/5-.

The Settlement operations made very satisfactory progress during the year under report, and in particular there was commendable economy in expenditure which reflects credit on the officers concerned.

17. Khalsa Jagir villages.—The number of Khalsa, Jagir and Muafi villages of the State at the end of the year were:—

Years.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Muafi.	Total.	Remarks.
1936-37.	359	751*	45	1,155	*includes 3 villages classified as Rajwad.
1937-38.	360	750	45	1,115	

During the year under report the village of Nathji-ka-Garha, which was a Garhabandhi Jagir village, was resumed and made Khalsa. Hence there was a decrease in the number of Jagir villages with a corresponding increase in the number of Khalsa villages.

18. Classification of Land.—Annual Land Records Registers were compiled and completed for 352 out of the 360 Khalsa villages including 91 villages, the annual Land Record Registers of which were compiled by the Settlement Department. The following table shows the distribution of the area in the 352 Khalsa villages from the point of view of their cultivation:—

Year.	No. of Khalsa villages.	Total area.	Arae Cultivated and rented during the year.	Area Left fallow.	Total of cols. 4 & 5	Alawa Jot of uncultivated.		Total.
						Fit for cultivation.	Unfit for cultivation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
1936-37.	359	9,88,830	* 1,78,186	1,62,266	3,40,452	1,18,993	5,29,385	6,48,378
1937-38.	352	9,51,158	1,91,197	1,18,536	3,09,733	1,30,343	5,11,082	6,41,425

(Continued.)

Remarks. *includes 1,229 Bighas newly brought under cultivation.

N.B. These figures are exclusive of the 8 villages whose records could not be completed till the close of the year.

19. New Settlers.—There is a large area of cultivable land in the State, which is not being ploughed for lack of cultivators. Attempts were made during the year to encourage people from outside to come and settle on such areas of land, and a set of rules providing special facilities and concessions were sanctioned by His Highness in November 1937. As a result, some cultivators were attracted to come into the State and settle here. On March 22nd, 1938, rewards were distributed by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur himself at camp Vagidora to those persons through whose efforts new tenants were introduced in the State, in accordance with the Rules mentioned above.

20. Land Revenue Demand and Collections.—The figures given below show the demand and collection for the year under report and for the preceding year.

(A) Ordinary.	Year.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Arrears.
	1936-37.	1,89,184.	85,152.	1,04,032.
	1937-38.	1,88,671.	1,73,557.	15,114.
(B) Extra-Ordinary.	Year.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Arrears.
	1936-37.	17,804.	9,039.	8,165.
	1937-38.	20,418.	17,882.	2,536.

21. Total Collections.—The total collections made by the Revenue Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,49,524, as against the budget estimates of Rs. 2,50,345. These figures do not include Refunds on account of Takkavi Loans and Deposits; while "Jhumpi" cess, which is collected by the Customs Department, but credited to Revenue, is included in these figures.

22. Tribute from Jagirdars.—The total amount received on account of tribute from all classes of Jagirdars including those of Patta Kushalgarh, amounted to Rs. 17,751/15/3-, which is Rs. 20/- less than what was received in the preceding year, owing to the resumption of Nathji-ka-Garha.

23. Rainfall and Crops.—Appendix II contains a Statement of the rainfall for the year at the different centres of the State. The average rainfall at the 12 Rainguage Stations maintained in the State during the year under report was

34 inches and 9 cents. On the whole the rainfall was adequate, timely and well distributed, except that the monsoon set in unusually early and pulled off in September. This prejudicially affected the Rabi crops, which fell below expectation and did not compare well with the same crop of the preceding year.

The following table shows the area under important Rabi and Kharif crops during the year.

(A) Kharif.

Name of crops.	1936-37. In	1937-38. Bighas.	Remarks.
Maize.	95,982.	75,308.	
Paddy.	19,598.	25,954.	
Til (oil seeds.)	26,246.	36,222.	
Cotton.	2,863.	1,535.	
Small grains.	12,457.	22,363.	
Urad and Mung.	2,727.	2,413.	
Sugar Cane.	571.	386.	
Chillies	623.	733.	
Hemp goods.	1,880.	1,120.	
Other crops.	2,829.	2,729.	

(B) Rabi.

Wheat.	11,429.	26,602.
Gram.	28,723.	36,535.
Barley.	1,067.	4,380.
Linseed and other oil seeds.	160.	322.
Cumin Seeds (Zira)	49.	142.
Other Crops.	187.	1,296.

24. Prices of Food Grains.—The general level of prices of food grains which had increased in the preceding year owing to failure of rains, fell after the nonsoons, when the prospects of the Kharif and the next Rabi crops had become brighter.

The following table gives the prices prevailing during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Name of commodity.	January 1937 and 1938.		July 1937 and 1938.		Remarks.
Maize. ...	20,	11 $\frac{3}{4}$,	11,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$,	In seers per rupee.
Wheat. ...	10 $\frac{7}{8}$,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$,	9 $\frac{3}{8}$,	11 $\frac{7}{8}$,	
Gram. ...	20,	12 $\frac{1}{8}$,	10 $\frac{7}{8}$,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$,	
Barley. ...	16,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$,	12,	15,	
Ghee. ...	1 $\frac{5}{16}$,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	1 $\frac{5}{32}$,	
Gur. ...	6 $\frac{3}{8}$,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$,	
Rice (Kamod) ...	5,	6,	5,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	
" (Ordinary) ...	8,	8,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$,	
Pulses (Urad). ...	6 $\frac{11}{16}$,	7 $\frac{3}{8}$,	6 $\frac{5}{8}$,	7 $\frac{1}{8}$,	
" (Mung). ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$,	7 $\frac{7}{8}$,	6,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$,	
Sweet oil (Til). ...	3,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$,	4 $\frac{3}{8}$,	
Salt. ...		11 $\frac{7}{8}$,		11 $\frac{1}{4}$,	
Chillies. ...		4 $\frac{1}{2}$,		3,	
Tobacco		1 $\frac{3}{4}$,		1 $\frac{3}{4}$,	
Sugar. ...		3 $\frac{3}{4}$,		3 $\frac{1}{4}$,	

25. Poppy Cultivation.—The cultivation of poppy which had been tentatively suspended for three years since 1934-35 was revived during the year under report and it was intended to permit cultivation to the limit of an outturn of seventy Bengal maunds of manufactured opium. Licenses for cultivation of poppy seeds were issued for 238 acres of Land. The outturn of opium juice amounted to 21 mds, 36 srs, 10 chh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ tola's.

26. Cultivation of Bhang.—The produce of Bhang, which is only be cultivated under a license from the Revenue Department, during the year was as under:—

Years.	Area under cultivation.	Yield.			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	
1936-37.	12 Biswas.	7	1	14	
1937-38.	5 Bighas 19 Biswas.	37	10	10	

27. Mahua Purchase.—The Revenue Department purchased 18,021 Maunds and 8 seers of Mahua at an aggregate price of Rs. 1,806/1/3- and delivered the same to the Excise Department for distillation

28. Proprietary Rights.—The Darbar were pleased to sanction the grant of full proprietary rights to the Khalsa tenants of the State, subject to a nominal mutation fee. This administrative reform would go a long way in introducing legal security in the land tenure of the State and is an evidence of the solicitude of Highness's Government for the wellbeing of the mass of cultivators.

29. Irrigation.—In order to encourage the sinking of wells for irrigation purposes, a new set of rules announcing fresh concessions, were framed and sanctioned by the Darbar in November 1937.

30. Takavi Loans.—Takavi loans were advanced to cultivators in Khalsa and Court-of-Wards villages for the agricultural requirements of the people. The following are the figures of Taccavi Loans.

Year.	For Purchase of Bullocks.	For Purchase of seeds	For wells & Tanks.	Total.	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Khalsa.			
1936-37.	* 26,984	...	2,780.	29,764.	* This sum also includes the loans advanced for purchase of seeds
1937-38	3,410.	2,751.	1,725.	7,886.	
		Court-of-Words.			
1936-37.	† 1,644	...	35.	1,679.	† This sum also includes the loans advanced for purchase of seeds, if any.
1937-38.	‡ 140	...	50.	190	

31. Cattle and Fodder.—In contrast to the previous year, the condition of the cattle was much better during the year under report, owing to storage of sufficient fodder and water. During July and August 1938, they suffered from foot and mouth disease. There was, however, no substantial loss of cattle through the disease.

32. Live Stock.—During the year under report and the year preceding the number of livestock was as under.

Year.	Plough Cattle.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	He Buffaloes.	Sheep & Goats.
1936-37.	76,062.	63,818.	45,088.	3,300.	54,426.
1937-38.	79,315.	74,385	48,490.	2,911.	63,375.

(Continued.)

Year.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Population (according to the Census of 1931)
1936-37.	8,506.	2,51,200.	} 2,60,670 including that of Patta-Kushalgarh.
1937-38.	9,468.	2,77,944.	

The year recorded an increase of 26,744 heads of cattle over 1936-37 which was one of great scarcity for the cattle.

33. Agriculture.—The State continued to be a member of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, during the year under report. The following experiments were made.

- (a) Gram seeds of Malwa variety were tried in some villages. The experiment was a success in Black soil areas but it did not thrive in other parts with brown (Bhuri) land.
- (b) Wheat I C 499 (2), C 591, Punjab 844, Pusa 52 were tried at the Agricultural Farm at Talwara but without any appreciable results, which might have been due to late sowing. It was decided to try the experiment again next year.
- (c) Improved varieties of sugar-cane were imported from the Plant Institute, Indore. The standing crops are quite good.
- (d) As regards the Kharif crops, the following varieties of seeds were imported and distributed. The results would be available next year after the harvesting is over.

MAIZE SCHEME No. 48B16. 38 (1) Jaunpuri (2) Yellow (3) Yellow S. (4) D. 41

TOBACCO SCHEME No. 8B 21/38 (1) Harijans' Special, (2) Bonnage, (3) Amerla, (4) Red Borley, (5) Nadiad 28.

BAJRA SCHEME No. 8B 15/38 Jamnagar Jiant.

JAWAR (Barley) SCHEME No. 8B 14/38 (1) J. S. 21, (2) Sundya (3) S. B. 14/38 (4) Indore Nos. 3 & 9 (5) Ramkhel (6) Sonvenier.

CHILLIES. S. B. 89/38 (1) Bombay, C 2, (2) Bombay C 9, (3) Bombay C 13/21 (4) Jodhpuri.

ARHAR MALWI, SCHEME No. 53/38

COTTON SCHEME No. SB, C 31/38 (1) C 520 (2) Malwi 9 (3) A 9-20,

GROUND NUTS SCHEME SB 64/38 (1) A. K. 12-24, (2) A. K. 4-11.

PADDY SCHEME-SB, 11/38 (1) Basmali (2) Paman (3) Mushkan, (4) Shahjahapuri 1-21-23.

- (e) In villages, Raiyana and Bori manure pits were dug on the lines suggested by the representatives of the Plant Institute, Indore for the preparation of Rain-watered Compost manure from Farm wastes. The manure thus produced was found very efficacious.

- (f) Indore "Riz Maker" ploughs were distributed in the villages and their use demonstrated.
- (g) The proposal to import Kathiawar Bulls of the "Gir" species for stud purposes received consideration.
- (h) Experiments were tried in the Compound of the Canadian Mission, Banswara, for silage making in mud-walled barrels, and green fodder for silage were stored to serve as improved fodder for cattle. The results of the experiments would be available next year.

34 Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Revenue Department (including those in connection with revision of Land Revenue Settlement and on the Agricultural Farm at Talwara) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,905/- as against Rs. 23,870/- in the preceding year

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL.

(A) Legislative Council.

35. General.—In accordance with the announcement made on the happy occasion of His Highness' Birthday on the 4th July 1938, the revised constitution of the State Legislative Council received the assent of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur on the 29th September 1938. This Constitution provides for the establishment of a Legislative Council for the State called the Rajya Parishad with a non-official majority. It will consist of the Dewan as ex-officio President, 7 official Members, 7 Jagidars (two first class, 2 second class, 2 third class and one muafidar) and 17 other non-official Members. Ten out of these 17 Members would be from the rural parts and the remaining seven from the city of Banswara. The new Constitution which came into force from the 1st October 1938, allows to the Members of the Rajya Parishad powers of interpellation, besides making laws with certain defined limitations.

35. Legislation.—Besides the State Legislative Council Act 1938 mentioned above, a law was passed on the 13th July 1939, prohibiting marriages of boys and girls below the ages of 17 and 13 years respectively. The same law also penalised certain marriages contracted between persons in whose age there was great discrepancy. This law since it was promulgated by His Highness' order in the first instance, for the period of one year, would come up before the Rajya Parishad on the expiry of that period.

(B) Judicial.

37. Izlas Alia.—The following table shows Civil Appeals and Petitions of mercy entertained and disposed of by the Izlas Alia during the year under report.

[illegible]

Mr. Tejkaran Kothari continued to be the Mir Munshi of the Izalas Alia throughout the year.

38. Judicial State Council.—The State Judicial Council consisted of the following Members.

- (1) President:— The Dewan, (Ex-Officio)
- (2) Members:— (1) The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur (Ex-Officio).
(2) Maharaj Kishor Singhji of Daulatpura.
(3) Rao Himant Singhji of Garhi.

The Council continued to exercise the powers and functions of a High Court as in British India, Izlas Alia retaining to itself the authority of the Privy Council and prerogative powers.

Case Work:— The following table gives the details of cases disposed of by the Council during the year under report.

Nature of Cases dealt with.	Year.	No. of Cases Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Cases Disposed of.						Total.	Cases Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for trial.	Transferred.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil.													
1. Appeals.	1936-37	9	11	20	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	17	
	1937-38	17	8	25	8	3	...	...	...	...	11	14	
2. Revisions.	1936-37	11	5	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	14	
	1937-38	14	34	48	19	9	6	...	...	2	36	12	
3. Review.	1936-37	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
	1937-38	8	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	
Criminal.													
1. Appeals.	1936-37	18	18	36	8	2	2	1	...	...	13	23	
	1937-38	23	9	32	17	4	2	...	7	...	30	2	
2. Revisions.	1936-37	40	29	69	19	5	5	...	1	1	31	38	
	1937-38	38	8	46	30	4	6	1	1	1	43	3	
Miscellaneous.													
	1936-37	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	
	1937-38	8	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	
Boundary Cases.													
1. Appeals.	1936-37	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
	1937-38	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
2. Review.	1936-37	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	1937-38	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

39. District and Sessions Court.—Mr. Ochhavilal Surjaram Trivedi, B. A., LL. B. held the post of the District and Sessions Judge through-out the year under report. The following Statement shows the disposal of the Civil and Criminal cases by this Court during the year.

Nature of Cases dealt with.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Rejected.	Sent for retrial.			
Criminal.										
1. Appeals.	2	3	5	2	1	2	...	5	...	Reported to Councils.
2. Revisions.	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	
Civil.										
3. Appeals.	1	25	26	12	2	4	...	18	8	The valuation in rupees is given under neath.
4. Uzardaries.	2	4	6	2	...	4	...	6	...	
5. Original - Suits.	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	6	8	
Rs.	30,767	7,833	38,600					20,416	18,184	
6. Execution - of Decrees	9	9	18	...	...	...	...	9	9	
Rs.	24,776	13,107	37,883					20,998	16,885	

40. Civil Courts.—Mr. Inder Sen, B.A., B. T., LL. B., held the position of the Civil Judge and the Jagirdars of Garhi and Khandu held the charges of Honorary Munsiffs at Garhi and Khandu respectively throughout the year under report. The following table shows the number of Civil suits filed in and disposed of by these Courts during the year.

Tribunal.	Year.	Number of Suits.					Nature of Suits filed.								Suits How disposed of.					Remarks.
		Opening Balance	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.	Regarding Landed Property.	Reg. monetary - Transactions.	Reg. other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100/-	From Rs. 100 to 499	From Rs. 500 to 999.	From Rs. 1,000 to 5000/-	Total Value in Rupees.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and com-pounded.	Struck off the Register.	Other-wise dis-posed of.	Value in Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Civil Court- Banswara.	1936-37	599	568	1167	543	624	10	544	14	472	90	6	...	34,655	128	272	67	76	33,168	
	1937-38	624	1892	2516	1503	1013	17	1865	10	1671	212	9	...	89,641	414	568	359	162	72,216	
Munsif Court, Khandu.	1936-37	24	14	38	10	28	...	12	2	10	4	...	...	625	...	2	4	4	675	
	1937-38	28	63	91	64	27	...	63	...	53	10	...	...	3566	1	7	9	7	3,108	
Munsif Court, Garhi.	1936-37	20	13	33	15	18	...	13	...	10	2	...	...	2687	2	9	4	...	601	
	1937-38	18	117	135	78	57	1	116	...	108	9	...	...	4359	8	36	34	...	4,585	

The number of execution applications filed and disposed of during the year under report, and the preceding year is given below.

Year.	Opening Balance.		Applications brought to trial.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing Balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.				Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Below 6 Months.	Below 12 Months.	Above 12 Months.		
1936-37.	1,406	Rs. 77,246	257	Rs. 23,265	1,663	Rs. 1,00,571	279	Rs. 29,116	1,384	Rs. 71,395	111	48	1225		
1937-38.	1,384	71,395	788	46,154	2,172	1,17,549	651	41,575	1,521	75,974	345	106	1070		

In addition to the Civil appeals from the Judgment of the Hony. Munsiff, Khandu pending in the Court of the Civil Judge at the beginning of the year under report, 3 more appeals from the judgments of the same Court were filed during the year, bringing the total to 5, out of which 4 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1 at the close of the year.

41. Criminal Courts.—Mr. Dhanroop Mal Bapna, M. A., LL. B. held the post of the First Class Magistrate throughout the year under report.

The number of Criminal Courts continued to be the same as in the preceding year. The following table shows the institution and disposal of cases by the various Criminal Courts in the State during the year under report and the year preceding (1936-37)

Year.	Number of cases and persons involved						Disposal of								Pending at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.	Persons.							Cases.	Persons.	
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Awaiting trial at the end of the last year.	Involved during the year.	Total.		Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Died during or before trial.	Confined being insane.	Transferred.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1936-37.	112	578	684	216	1117	1333	564	288	190	480	28	...	16	1002	120	331	
1937-38.	120	496	616	313	936	1249	460	201	169	450	16	...	28	864	156	385	

The majority of the cases relate to offences under chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

42. Extradition.—An Extradition treaty on reciprocal basis, exists between Banswara State and British India.

The following States have also entered into Extradition agreements with the State.

Baroda, Bikaner, Bundi, Dhar, Dungarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Jhalawar, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh, Piploda, Ratlam, Sailana, and Tonk.

During the year under report Banswara State extradited 5 accused to the following States and district:—

Partabgarh.	1
Dungarpur.	1
Sailana.	2
Panch Mahals District.	1
Total.	5

On the other hand, 17 accused were extradited to Banswara State by the following States and Administrations:—

Mewar.	4
Jhabua.	1
Dungarpur.	1
Indore.	7
Patta Kushalgarh.	2
British India (Panch Mahals District)	2
Total.	17.

No Border Court was held during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE AND DEFENCE.

(A) Police Department.

43. General.—Mr. Ratanlal Purohit held charge of the Police department till the 29th May 1938, when he resigned and was relieved by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Udaisingh who continued to officiate as Superintendent during the remaining part of the year under report.

44. Police Force.—The number of Khalsa Police Force, including office establishment of the Superintendent of Police, Town, Village and Road Chowkidars, Sowars and Dak-runners, was 252 as against 246 in the last year. The total cost on this head was Rs. 25,896/- as against Rs. 23,766/- in the last year. The force, on the whole, was found adequate for the purpose of preserving peace and order.

During the year 17 persons received promotion and 5 were otherwise rewarded, while 10 were dismissed and 111 otherwise departmentally punished. One was convicted through the sentence of a Judicial Court.

45. Thanas and Outputs—The number of Thanas and Outputs in the State during the year under report was 23, as it was at the close of the previous year.

46 Investigation Work.—The following table shows the investigation work done by the Police during the year under report.

Year.	Number of offences.			Number of accused.			Number of accused sent up for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Remained in the Department at the end of the year.		Percentage of convictions (Columns 7 and 9)	Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial (Columns 8 and 9).	Remarks.
	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Arrested during the year.	Total.				Cases.	Accused.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1936-37.	213	465	678	105	392	497	497	170	120	303	207	34.21	34.21	
1937-38.	303	426	729	207	245	452	452	155	141	259	156	34.29	34.29	

The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was as under:-

	Years.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.
1. Amount stolen.	Rs. 21,150	Rs. 15,247
2. Amount recovered.	„ 4,564	„ 5,705
3. Percentage of recovery of property stolen.	About 37%	About 38%

No case of dacoity as against 9 cases in the previous year, occurred during the year and the number of murders was 7 as against 6 in the preceding year. Out of 6 cases of murders only 3 cases were challaned.

47. Police Maintained in Jagirs.—The principal State feudatories keep up a certain number of retainers who can be called up by the Darbar in case of necessity. The Jagirdar of Patta Kushalgarh is also under an obligation to render military services, as are the others, when called upon to do so. The Police Forces

maintained in the Jagirs work under the guidance of the State Superintendent of Police, in all matters concerned with the maintenance of peace and the prevention and detection of crimes.

The Jagir Police consisted of 92 persons as against 114 in the preceding year and expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 11,603/- as against Rs. 13,733/- during the previous year of Report.

The following table shows the work of the Jagir Police during the year under report.

Year.	Offences.							Property.			Remarks.
	Number of offences.	Number of accused.	Number of accused sent up for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions (Columns 3 and 5.)	Percentage of convicted or accused sent up for trial.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1936-37.	181	74	74	49	11	66.22	66.22	Rs. 8,256	Rs. 1,109	13.43	
1937-38.	108	69	69	31	22	44.98	44.98	2,336	682	29.19	

48. Finger Print Bureau.—The work of the Bureau is carried on by a trained Officer. The finger print impression work conducted during the year was as follows:—

Details.	Years.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.
(1) Finger print slips sent for record to the Bureau at Mount - Abu or Ajmer.	52	60
(2) Finger print slips sent for identification to Mount Abu etc.	15	84
(3) Cases traced.	1	9
(4) Cases which remained untraced.	14	75

(B) Army.

49. General.—Mr. Faujmal Kothari, Private Secretary to His Highness, continued to hold charge of the department as Commanding Officer. The strength of Prithvi Rifles during the year was 105, as against 110 in the preceding year.

The Corps consists mainly of Rajputs and the men are regularly drilled under the supervision of a Subedar. They are equipped with 110 Rifles of .303 bore. They are chiefly employed on escort duties, tours and to mount guards. A few of them have been trained in Heliography.

The artillery consists of two serviceable saluting guns.

The State Band consists of 1 Band Master and 24 men.

The following are the figures of expenditure on the Military Force.

Year.	Expenditure.
1936-37	Rs. 19,750
1937-38	„ 18,983

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOMS & EXCISE.

50. General.—Mr. Bishambhar Nath Raizada continued to be the Superintendent of Customs and Excise throughout the year.

(A) Customs.

51. Local Trade.—The local trade consists mainly of the export of surplus agricultural produce of the Country, and the import of Cloth, Condiments, Kerosine-oil, Sugar and other necessities of life. The principal products are Maize, Paddy, Sugar-cane, Wheat, Til, Gram, Cotton and Ghee.

The following statement contains figures for the import and export of the main commodities for two years:—

IMPORTS.

Tariff Heads.	Years.		Remarks.
	1936-37	1937-38	
	Maunds(Bengal)		
Cloth of all kinds...	4,253	5,754	
Cotton yarn. ...	1,038	813	
Tobacco. ...	1,071	1,712	
Gur. ...	6,017	6,065	
Kirana. ...	7,668	1,989	
Gold worth...	Rs. 813	Rs. 896	
Silver " ...	" 28,239	" 35,143	
Petrol ...	Gls. 2,320	Gls. 3,926	
Mobil Oil. ...	" 71	" 241	
Other Oils. ...	Mds. 4,515	Mds. 4,507	
Metals. ...	" 2,374	" 2,844	
Dried Fruits. ...	" 2,748	" 3,898	

EXPORTS.

Tariff Heads.	Years.		Remarks.
	1936-37	1937-38	
	Maunds(Bengal)		
Grains of all kinds...	1,978	6,531	
Ghee.	396	416	
Kirana.	2,189	1,608	
Til,etc.	24,711	1,11,101	
Cotton and cotton'- seeds.	2,603	1,056	
Gur.	20	84	
Oils.	392	412	
Cattle in number. ...	2,702	2,499	

52. Customs Receipts.—The income of the Customs Department under various heads during the year and the year preceding was as under:—

Details.	Years.		Remarks.
	1936-37	1937-38	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Export. ...	36,789	58,593	Credited to Municipality.
2. Import. ...	35,988	43,430	
3. Chungi. ...	9,560	13,503	
4. Kanta-Haq. ...	4,785	6,578	
5. Jhumpi Tax...	4,788	6,738	" " Revenue Department.
6. Grazing Fees. ...	5,738	4,282	" " Forest Department.
7. Road Tax. ...	23,121	17,120	" " Loan Refunds through- P. W. D.
8. Income through Customs Cases including - miscellaneous.	1,852	3,709	
9. Abkari Cases. ...	1,245	500	" " Excise Department, Items 1, 2, 4, 11 and 12 indicate the real Customs income.
10. Sale of Bhang. ...	549	450	
11. Opium profit, ...	36,541	40,576	
12. Nazarana for Opium- Shops. ...	864	1,298	
Total.	1,61,820	1,96,847	
Refunds.	395	1,071	
Actuals.	1,61,425	1,95,776	

Besides, Rs. 16,374/- were received by the State as its share of the realisation of the Match Excise duty for the financial year of the Government of British India ending on the 31st March 1938.

53. Customs Offences.—The following table shows the disposal of Customs cases.

Year.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1936-37.	24	121	145	118	27
1937-38.	27	448	475	455	20

In addition to the 19 Customs posts in the State at the close of the previous year, the old chawki of Khundni was raised to a Naka. A chawki was established at Dungalawani.

The total expenditure on the Customs Department for the year was Rs. 13,315/- as against Rs. 11,713/- in the preceding year.

(B) Excise.

54. Manufacture and Consumption of Liquor.—Mr. Chhaganlal Kothari, Distillery Inspector, remained in charge of the manufacture and sale of country Liquor, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs and Excise.

The following is the statement for the manufacture and consumption of Liquor in the State during the year.

Details.	Years.									
	1936-37.					1937-38.				
	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	Spiced liquor.	Dubara of Gur 25° U.P.		60° U.P.	25° U.P.	Spiced liquor.	Dubara of Gur 25° U.P.	Dubara Spiced liquor 25° U.P.
	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles	Bottles		Gls.	Gls.	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles
1. Opening Balance. ...	4,130	368	150	1		3,690	149	157	39	...
2. Distilled during the year. ...	57,437	2,074	2,336	...		68,801	2,415	2,055	299	99
3. Received by transfer. ...	51	...	...	684		20	...	...	...	...
Total...	61,618	2,442	2,486	685		72,511	2,564	2,212	338	99
1. Supplied to shops. ...	52,378	1,729	2,328	641		64,889	1,775	2,144	315	64
2. Used in preparing spiced liquor bottles ...	...	356	...	...		...	322	...	...	...
3. Returned to redistillation. ...	4,763	177	...	...		1,570	150	...	...	...
4. Mixed into other liquor. ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
5. Issued to Distillery labourers. ...	588	...	...	...		461	...	4	...	...
6. Drriage & wastage. ...	199	31	1	5		301	31	2	...	...
Total...	57,928	2,293	2,329	646		67,221	2,278	2,150	315	64
Closing Balance...	3,690	149	157	39		5,290	286	62	23	35
Grand total yearly...	61,618	2,442	2,486	685		72,511	2,564	2,212	338	99

The consumption of liquor at the Abkari Shops was as under.

Year.	60° U. P	25° U. P.	Spiced liquor.	Dubara of Gur 25° U. P.	Dubara Spiced 25° U. P.	Sale proceeds.	Remarks.
		Gls.	Gls.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Rs.	
1936-37.	52,514.	1,739.	2,306.	590	...	80,444.	
1937-38.	65,102.	1,758.	2,150.	321	43	96,508.	

The total amount of money realised from the supply of the liquor to Abkari shops during the year, amounted to Rs. 39,443/- as against Rs. 32,521/- in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 6,922/-

55. Receipts and Expenditure.—The gross receipt, expenditure and the net income of the Distillery during the year, are given below:—

Heads of Income.	Years.						Remarks
	1936-37.			1937-38.			
	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Income.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Manufacture.	32,754	20,004	12,750	39,526	24,438	15,088	
2. Sale.	46,169	5,870	40,300	58,859	7,540	51,318	
3. Miscellaneous.	5,562	29	5,533	4,890	...	4,890	
Total.	84,485	25,903	58,583	1,03,275	31,978	71,296	

56. Rates.—The rates of supply and sale of liquor remained unchanged. The supply and the sale rates of Dubara liquor of Gur were kept at Re. -/6/- and Re. -/14/-per bottle of 25° U.P.

57. Abkari Shops.—The number of shops at the beginning of the year under report was 83, which remained the same at the close of the year. No new shop was opened or old one was closed.

58. Abkari Cases.—The figures of cases of smuggling and illicit manufacture are given below:-

Year.	Pending from last year.	Committed during the present year	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1936-37.	4	10	14	9	5	
1937-38.	5	60	65	54	11	

59. Opium.—The retail sale of opium which is imported for local consumption, is entrusted to the Customs Nakedars. Certain shops are also licensed for the purpose. The rates of the retail sale of opium continued to be the same as in the last year.

60. Other Intoxicating Drugs.—The sale and use of Ganja is prohibited in the State. The produce of Bhang during the year was as under:-

Year.	Area under cultivation in acres.	Yield.			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	
1936-37.	... 12 (Biswas)	7—	1—	14	Cultivation in Kharif season
1937-38.	{ 2 (Bigha) 15 "	16—	6—	13	" " " "
	{ 3 " 4 "	21—	3—	13	" " Rabi "
	5 " 19 "	37—	10—	10	

The income from the retail sale of Bhang amounted to Rs. 432/- during the year as against Rs. 544/- in 1936-37.

CHAPTER VI.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

61. General.—Mr. Chaturbhuj Gehlot D. D. R., held the post of the Conservator of Forests in the State. This Officer is also responsible for Hazira, Shikar-Khana, grass farms, and Mines and Industries as well. He was on sick leave for four months in the year. During his absence on furlough, Mr. B. N. Raizada and Mr. Tajkaran Kothari officiated for him.

62. Reserved Forests and Lines.—There was no change in the reserved forest areas during the year, except that small areas to the extent of about 5,000 acres, mostly in protected forests, were transferred to the Revenue Department for cultivation. Fire and demarcation lines were cleared, as usual, where it was found necessary.

63. Forest Pillars and Out-Posts.—There are 3,231 small boundary intermediate Pillars and 23 Out-posts maintained by the State Forests Department. Besides 632 small Kutcha boundary marks were erected during the year to demarcate the newly formed Reserved areas.

Two new Chawkies were constructed at Semalia and Malkheimji and eight old Chawkies were repaired during the year. A temporary shed was also erected at the spot of the weekly market near Amlighanta.

64. Forest Fires and Offences.—The area in the Reserved Forest, which came under Forest fires on five occasions during the year, was 2,560 acres.

For the protection of Forests from fire, three Fire watch-men were engaged in the summer season.

The following statement shows the details of forest offences discovered and disposed of during the year:-

Year.	Offences relating to						Remarks.
	Unauthorized fellings.		Poaching		Forest Fire.		
	Occurred.	Disposed of.	Occurred.	Disposed of.	Occurred.	Disposed of.	
1936-37	225	225	15	15	4†	...	†One remained untraced.
1937-38	68	68	...	...	7†	2	†Five remained untraced.

65. Lac Culture.—This year lac-culture was attempted in several localities and the result was only partially successful.

66. Game preservation.—The protection and preservation of game continued to receive adequate attention of the Department.

67. Coppice.—This year preliminary working plan for coppice was drawn up and put into effect as below:-

(i) IMPROVEMENT FELLINGS.

To remove dead, dying and damaged trees, it was divided into two compartments—one in Anas Section and the other near Danpur.

(ii) COPPICE WITH STANDARDS.

- Coupe No. 1 In Malkheimji forest area.
- Coupe No. 1 Danpur series.
- Coupe No. 1 A & B of Ghantala series, area 57 and 56 acres respectively were sold to local contractors of Banswara.
- Timber and bamboos were removed by selection departmentally as an experimental measure to find markets for them. This attempt did not go beyond the stage of experiment.

(iii) Plans were made for starting local Hats (Markets) for raising Revenue from the sale of State timber, at (1) Amlighata (Dunglawani), (2) Semalia and Nandia.

(iv) Survey of forests on a scale of four inches to a mile was completed by Mr. Govind Prasad. Forests were surveyed and maps (4" to 1 mile scale) were prepared of the area under Reserved forests in (1) Bhopatpura-block (2) Parts of Bhungra-Ghantala and (3) Banswara-Singpura blocks.

68. **Reserve trees.**—The trees Sag, Timru and Palm continued to be treated as Reserve trees.

69. **Planting work.**—Plating work was undertaken in the year under report in the nurseries at the principal chawkies of the various ranges. The plantation was successful. Many kinds of trees, exotics and indiginous, were raised.

70. **Wells.**—This year a Pucca well was constructed at Ghantol in the range Mahi-Arao, and another well in range Talwara-Anas is under construction.

71. **Forest Revenue and Expenditure.**—The Forest Revenue during the year was as under:-

No.	Names of Heads.	1936-37. Rs.	No.	Names of Heads.	1937-38. Rs.
1.	Royalty and export. ...	8,625	1.	Timber & Other produce removed by State Agency.	
2.	Grazing. ...	4,432		(a) Timber. ...	67
3.	Mines and Quarries...	1,525		(b) Fire wood. ...	66
4.	Compensation. ...	159		(c) Bamboos. ...	44
5.	Royalty on firewood...	810		(d) Sandal wood...	...
6.	" " grass. ...	22		(e) Grass farms. ...	2,445
				(f) Minor produce. ...	...
					2,622
7.	Sale price of grass departmentally cut as a relief measure. ...	1,282	2.	Timber & Other produce removed by Consumers:-	
				(a) Timber. ...	1,952
				(b) Fire wood ...	644
				(c) Bamboos. ...	1,385
				(d) Grazing. ...	4,463
				(e) Other forest produce.	4,862
				(f) Miscellaneous. ...	76
					13,382
			3.	Quarries & Mines:-	
				(a) Quarries. ...	1,657
				(b) Mines. ...	332
					1,989
			4.	Other Sources. ...	1,044
					1,044
	Total Rs.	17,455		Total Rs.	19,037

Year.	Expenditure.				
	Forest Proper.	Shikar.	Hazira.	Mines.	Total.
1936-37.	Rs. 6,164/-	Rs. 1,272/-	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,437/-
1937-38.	„ 7,535/-	„ 1,573/-	„ 3,668/-	„ 1,125/-	„ 14,901/-

Group. (B)

72. Hazira grass section.—Many improvements were effected in this section during the year under report.

73. Accounts.—The accounts of Hazira (grass store) are given below:

Particulars.	Number of Pulas.			
Opening Balance.
Received during the year.	20,92,465.	
			<u>Total.</u>	<u>20,92,465.</u>
LESS DISPOSED OF.				
(a) To State Palace....	16,45,659.	
(b) „ „ officials.	91,712.	
(c) Public	32,240.	
(d) Given gratis to grass transport carts men.			71,000.	
(e) Written off as wastage.	66,560.	
			<u>Total.</u>	<u>19,07,111.</u>
			Closing Balance.	1,85,354.

Besides, 525 cartloads of green grass were supplied to palace Karakhana during.

(a) September and October.	1937	...	276
(b) July and September.	1938	...	249
		<u>Total ...</u>	<u>525</u>

74. Income and Expenditure.—The total income was Rs. 2,445/- and expenditure Rs. 3,668/- The expenditure exceeded the income owing to several items of improvements in grass farming operations introduced during the year, as also to the cost of collecting and transporting grass from long distances.

75. Mines and Industries Section.—The Manganese mines of Itala and Kalakhunt were leased out for five years from February 1938, and the mining operations were commenced by the Northern India Mining Co., Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

76. Mica and Beryl.—The prospecting license of Mica and Beryl was granted to Messrs. Futehaly & Co. Bombay, for one year; but the prospecting operations were not undertaken in a systematic way, and eventually the licence had to be cancelled.

77. Galena.—The prospecting licence cum-mining lease was granted to Messrs Alibhay Mohamedaly & Co., Bombay, with effect from the 1st September 1938 for one year and the prospecting operations had not been taken in hand at the close of the year.

78. Experimentation, Prospecting and Analysis of minerals.—Several of the important minerals of the State had been prospected and analysed.

79. Discovery of new minerals.—Some new minerals were also discovered during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

80. General.—Mr. Magan Lal Nanavaty, B. Com., remained the State Accountant during the year.

81. Annual Budgets.—The annual Budget of the State for the year 1937-38 received the sanction of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur on the 19th October 1937. The Books of the State Accounts for the year 1937-38 were closed on the 18th September 1937 for annual check and compilations.

The Budgets of the State are arranged in the following way. There are three parts, Part I-A deals with the Net Income and Expenditure, Part I-B with Loan Refunds and Advances and Part II with Deposits and Withdrawals.

82. Statements of Income and Expenditure.—The Statements of the total receipts and disbursements of the State under the various heads for the year 1937-38 will be found in appendix IV. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 41,295/-

83. Gross Income and Expenditure.—The gross Income including Loan Refunds and Deposits, and Expenditure including Loans, Advances and Refunds from Deposits of the State during the year as compared with the previous year were:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1936-37.	Rs. 10,86,122/-	Rs. 11,75,846/-
1937-38.	„ 10,74,202/-	„ 10,98,249/-

84. Net Income and Expenditure.—The net Income and Expenditure of the State during the year as against last year were:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1936-37.	Rs. 3,91,095/-	Rs. 6,50,545/-
1937-38.	„ 6,20,374/-	„ 6,44,523/-

The income of the year exceeded last year's income by Rs. 2,29,279/- The abnormal fall in the Income of the State during the last year was due to conditions of acute scarcity which resulted from an almost complete failure of the monsoon.

The net average annual income and expenditure of the State (taking the last five years into consideration) is Rs. 5,18,760/- and Rs. 5,28,102/- respectively.

85. Treasury Balance.—The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,248/- as against Rs. 41,295/- in the last year.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of the State at the close of the year:—

State.	Date and year.	ASSETS.										Liabilities	Net assets after deducting liabilities.
		Cash in the Treasury.	Deposits in Bank & other investment.	Jagir Survey and Settlement.	Taccavi.	Value of Opium in stock.	Value of Opium in stock.	Arrears of last Abkari Contract excluding other Outstandings against Mr. N. P. Kama.	Cash Advances.	Arrears of Land Revenue including cesses.	Total.		
Banswara.	30th Sept. 1938.	17,248/-	1,77,136/-	43,621/-	31,709/-	338/-	35,149/-	1,10,703/-	36,916/-	3,07,355/-	7,60,175/-	2,80,715/-	4,79,460/-

The total net assets amounted to Rs. 4,79,460/- as against Rs. 6,61,787/- in the last year. This is due principally to the fact that during the year under report the outstandings of Rs. 1,70,083/- standing to the debit of the Road Investment Account on the 1st October 1937 were written off and the income from Road Tax and the Expenditure on roads were transferred to the ordinary side of the Budget Part I A.

86. Treasury.—Seth Sariya Motichand Vijaychand was appointed Treasurer for the Banswara State and the Treasury Agreement was executed on the 14th September 1937, and finally approved by the Darbar on the 25th January 1938.

87. Bank Loans and other Investments.—The amount of Bank Loans and other Investments at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,02,570/7/3, and Rs. 13,929/1/5 accrued as interest during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,000/- was advanced to the Municipal Committee on the 28th May 1938, thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,36,499/8/8, of which a sum of Rs. 67,193/7/8 were realised and the outstanding of Rs. 2,478/3/3, standing to the debit of the account of Jagir Bhimsour were written off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,66,827/13/9 outstanding at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,307/15/- remained at the end of the year to the credit of the current Account in the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer Branch, which was opened during the year 1935-36 in His Highness's name.

88. Other Loans.—No amount on this account was advanced during the year under report.

89. Stationery Section.—The net profit from the Stationery Section and the expenditure for its maintenance amounted to:-

Particulars.	Years.		Remarks.
	1936-37	1937-38	
Net Profit	Rs. 767/-	Rs. 829/-	
Expenditure	Rs. 245/-	Rs. 276/-	

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

90 General.—The Department remained in charge of Mr. Mohanlal K. Trivedi, B.A. B.T., LL B., who is also the Head Master, of the King George V School.

There is provision in the state for primary and secondary education, which is imparted free to its subjects. There were altogether 34 schools in the state during the year under report as against 30 of the last year. Besides, there are certain Municipal aided Schools at the capital, and a few schools in the districts run through private philanthropy.

The number of pupils on roll was 1518 in the state schools during the year under report, as against 1166 in the past year, which shows increasing desire of the people to benefit from the educational facilities provided for them. The instructional staff was strengthened by the addition of 12 new teachers. The state continued to grant scholarships to promising or deserving candidates to encourage education among the people.

Physical training and Drill forms an important subject in curriculum. A short course of physical training and course was organised from the 23rd December 1937

to 5th January 1938 principally for the benefit of school teachers. Some older students, citizens and Police cadets also participated.

Systematic and Half-yearly medical examination of the pupils of the State Schools at the Capital was ordered to be taken by the Staff of the State Hospital. The Records of the health of Children were maintained, and in certain cases deserving special care or treatment, the parents of the Children were informed of the results of the Medical examination. A notable event of the year under report was the laying of the foundation stone of the new High School building by Lt. Colonel G.L. Betham C.I.E., M. C., the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, on the 30th March 1938. The site selected for the building is on a hillock situated in healthy and beautiful surroundings outside the town.

91. (i) Sadar Schools.—The Branch School re-organised with effect from the 1st July 1938, was placed under a separate Head Master, who works under the general supervision of the Head Master of the Main School. To meet the growing numbers seeking admission to the Branch School, four new rooms were added in the School building. The staff was strengthened by the addition of six qualified teachers to its number.

The results of the class Examination in the Main and the Branch Schools during the year under report showed the percentage of successes as seventyfour. Out of 10 candidates who appeared for the Middle Class Examination, 7 were declared successful, 1 having been placed in the second Division and the remaining 6 in the third.

The "Poor Boys Helping Fund" was opened during the year and contributions to the fund were received from students, staff and other sympathisers. Many poor and deserving Scholars were helped out of this fund.

The School library established during the previous year progressed satisfactorily during the year under report. The "Debating Society" of the School also flourished.

Drawing was introduced from July 1st, 1938, as a compulsory subject in the III, IV and V classes. Hygiene was also included in the curriculum for all the classes from III to VIII from the beginning of the Session.

92. Maharani Kanya Pathshala.—During the year under report Mrs. Ganga Devi remained in charge of the Kanya Pathshala. Another lady teacher who had passed the High School Examination, was added to the Staff of the School. This was a much needed help to the School. Class V was newly opened. Girl-students are taught sewing, weaving, knitting and embroidery also. The number of girls on the roll on the 30th September 1938 was 80.

93. Village Schools.—Pt. Keshavlal, the school clerk, continued to inspect the village schools till the 31st December 1937. The post of Inspector of village schools was, however, created and Pt. Kamla Shanker Bhatt was appointed as Inspector. This appointment was the cause of much improvement in the quality of the rural education. Pt. Tuljashanker was appointed as the relieving teacher on the 28th January 1938. The year closed with the number of village schools in Khalsa area as 18 as against 14 in the previous year. Besides an additional teacher was engaged for the Vagidora school which was raised to the "Upper Primary" standard. The result of the rural schools examination was 55%.

The following table gives the details of attendance and expenditure during the year:-

Name of Schools.	Years.						Remarks.
	1936-37.			1937-38.			
	Average attendance	Attendance at the close of the year.	Expenditure. Rs.	Average attendance.	Attendance at the close of the year.	Expenditure. Rs.	
1. King George V School.	630	494	6,869	609	499	10,043	
2. Maharani Kanya Pathshala...	52	54	791	56	46	987	
3. Village Schools.	347	317	2,088	432	597	3,583	
Total,	1,029	865	9,748	1,097	1,142	14,613	

94. School Sports.—Games were free and compulsory in the school, and Football, Cricket and Volley-ball were very popular with the students.

95. Rajput Boarding House.—Thakur Laxman Singh of Odwara and Thakur Motisingh continued to work as Honorary Secretary and the Superintendent of the Boarding House respectively during the year under report. The total number of boarders at the close of the year was 6 as against 8 in the last year. The health and progress of the students in the hostel continued to be satisfactory. The total expenditure in the up-keep of the Boarding House during the year amounted to Rs. 928/- as against Rs. 1,025/- in the previous year.

96. Mrs. Hamilton Fund.—This fund was founded in the year 1913 to commemorate the name of Mrs. Hamilton, the wife Col. Hamilton (now Lord Bellhaven and Stenton). The object of the fund is to help poor boys of rural areas go who to Banswara to prosecute their School studies. The financial condition of the Fund during the year stood as under:-

Year.	Amount at the beginning of the year.	Subscription and Interest during the year.	Total.	Amount spent on scholarships during the year.	Balance.
1936-37.	2,610	111	2,721	160	2,561
1937-38.	2,561	96	2,657	85	2,572

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

97. General.—Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn, M. B. B. S., Chief Medical Officer, Banswara State, resigned his post on the 28th October 1937, and was relieved by Dr. Harilal who remained in charge of the Department till the 15th November 1937, when Dr. Hiralal, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., was appointed as the Chief Medical Officer.

A new post of an Assistant Surgeon in the State Hospital was created and Dr. V. N. Goyal, M. B. B. S., was appointed on that post with effect from the 1st February 1938.

During the year under report a new Dispensary was established at Vagidora, a large village in the State. It was opened by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur at a special public function held on the 22nd March 1938. This first rural dispensary was named "Shri Prithwi Dispensary" after His Highness' name. Dr. Sant Ram, L.C. P.S., was appointed Medical Officer in charge of this Dispensary. A training class for Compounders and Nurses was organised by the State Medical Department.

A sum of Rs.550/- was spent during the year for the purchase of new instruments.

98. Palace Dispensary.—Dr. Narayan Chandra Mukerji, L. M. P. continued to be the Physician at the Palace Dispensary throughout the year. He also worked as Health Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination. During his absence from the station, Dr. Hiralal, B. Sc., M. B. B. S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State held charge of the Palace Dispensary in addition to his own duties.

99. Jagir Dispensary.—A Dispensary is maintained at Garhi (Jagir). Sub-assistant Surgeon B. L. Joshi was in charge of this dispensary.

100. Medical Relief.—The following table gives a comparative statement of patients treated and the expenditure incurred in the different dispensaries of the State during the year:-

Medical Institutions.	Years.	Number of out-door patients.	IN-PATIENTS.						Daily average of patients.	Operations performed (both major and minor).	Expenditure in Rupees.	Remarks.
			Results.									
			Number admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged other wise.	Died.	Under treatment.				
1.State Hospital- Banswara.	1936-37.	43,533	425	344	20	31	11	19	239.32	2,504	9,669	
	1937-38.	52,751	576	409	62	56	25	24	310.70	1,845	11,831	
2.Palace Dispensary	1936-37.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,116	
	1937-38.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,793	
3.Garhi Jagir- Dispensary.	1936-37.	7,527	17	17	...	...	1.	...	54.91	146	2,128	
	1937-38.	9,043	10	10	...	...	...	...	60.19	149	2,540	
4.Vagidora Dispen- sary.	1937-38.	7,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.48	163	971	

Among the operations performed may be mentioned Disarticulation at the shoulder joint, Schwarts operation on the Mastoid, Radical operation on the Mastoid, Amputation of the Arm and Effiots operation, Operations of Harnia (simple) and irreducible, Stone in Bladder, Piles, Hydrocele operations on Mastoid, Cataracts, Iridectomies and other operations on the eye etc. were performed under the following forms of Anæsthesia.

(1) General Anæsthesia (Inhalation Anæsthesia).

(2) Local Anæsthesia.

(3) Spinal Anæsthesia (Analgesia).

The diseases most prevalent in order of frequency were:-

Malaria, Diseases of the eye, Ulcers, Diseases of the digestive system, Diseases

of the areolar Tissue, Diseases of the Ear, and Diseases of the respiratory system.

During the year the number of injections given was 2,136 as against 2,072 of the last year.

During the year under report 22 Autopsies (Post Mortem Examinations) and 95 Medicolegal Examinations were carried out in the State Hospital.

From February 1938 Laboratory work was undertaken and 195 cases of Blood Stools, Sputums, Urine etc. were examined for various Pathological conditions. Apart from Microscopic work, Bichemical reaction was done, and a special test for Malaria was standardized.

A separate section for Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye was established during the year under report and 200 cases of these diseases were treated.

101. Epidemic.—At the close of the year Malaria raged in the State in epidemic form. In order to minimise its effects, Anti-Malarial campaign was undertaken at the Capital from the 16th to the 31st August 1938. A meeting consisting of State Officials and the Public was held in this connection in the compound of the Municipal Offices. Dr. Hiralal, B. Sc., M. B. B. S. made a speech on the subject of Malaria, the causes, prevention and treatment of that disease. The lecture was illustrated with the aid of Magic Lantern Slides.

From the 16th to the 31st August 1938 the members of the staffs of the State Hospital and the Mission Hospital assisted by a large number of volunteers, daily visited the different parts of the town into which it was divided for the purposes of the campaign. Medicines were distributed for the prevention of malarial attacks. The dirty places and the streets of the town were cleaned and sprinkled with Paris Green. Under the supervision of Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, the Chief Revenue Officer, prophylactic doses of quinine pills were freely distributed in the rural areas through Patwaries and Village School Masters.

The expenditure incurred in carrying out these measures amounted to Rs.1,279/-.

102. Vaccination.—Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee, the Palace Physician, remained Superintendent of Vaccination throughout the year.

During the year 3155 children were vaccinated. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 612/- Only 10 children died from small pox during the year under report.

103. Veterinary.—The total expenditure on Veterinary arrangements amounted to Rs. 90/- during the year under report.

104. Vital Statistics.—The table below contains statistics regarding births and deaths in the State during the year.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Remarks.
			Births.	Deaths.	
1936-37.	1,540	2,177	6.89	9.66	
1937-38.	1,999	2,995	8.88	13.31	

CHAPTER X.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

105. General.—Mr. Abban Khan continued to work as State Engineer throughout the year under report.

106. Expenditure.—The table below shows the expenditure on the Public Works Department during the year:—

Items.	Years.		Remarks.
	1936-37.	1937-38.	
1. Construction of Works, provided in the Budget...	Rs. 52,748.	Rs. 76,444.	
2. Repairs. ...	1,206.	2,612.	
3. Establishment. ...	3,024.	4,890.	
4. Unforeseen. ...	...	...
Total.	56,978.	83,946.	

107. Construction.—The following works were constructed during the year:—

Serial- Number.	Particulars.	Years.		
		1936-37.	1937-38.	
			Ordinary	Extra-ordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Additions and alterations to the Palace, ...	491	...	11,646
2	Vijay Mangri Building. ...	...	...	3,638
3	Kushalbagh Compound etc. ...	...	...	1,913
4	High School Building. ...	53	...	6,859
5	Branch „ „ ...	...	...	4,882
6	Badal Mahal. ...	4,098	...	4,400
7	Cinema House. ...	...	...	1,872
8	Garden Bungalows etc. ...	...	...	3,413
9	Military line. ...	...	...	2,000
10	Hospital Quarters. ...	...	...	1,520
11	Customs Nakas. ...	15	...	1,238
12	Jail Building. ...	...	...	300
13	Police Quarters & Stables. ...	...	...	871
14	Cattle pound. ...	...	...	46
15	Dak Bungalow. ...	...	...	165
16	Hazira. ...	...	...	100
17	Ratitalai Ground. ...	...	...	49
18	Stables for Elephants. ...	...	...	282
19	The State Naka & Baori at Khandu. ...	...	...	117
20	Mahekma Khas, Accounts office & Judicial office. ...	...	...	586
21	Construction of Banswara-Jhalod road and other works. ...	47,887	...	24,576
22	Irrigation. ...	204	...	5,971
23	Repairs. ...	...	7,502	...
TOTAL. ...		52,748	7,502	76,444

The Expenditure on repairs to the buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 2,612/-

108. Roads.—In addition to ordinary repairs to existing roads in the State, one more mile of Banswara Jhalod Road was metalled during the year under report. A culvert which had been washed away last year by heavy rains was reconstructed and some new Culverts and Cause-ways were built between the miles 29th and 30th on the Banswara-Jhalod Road.

The total expenditure during the year under this head was Rs. 24,576/-

109. Telephones.—The following telephone connections were maintained in the State during the year under report.

1. Banswara to Loharia in North-west.
2. „ „ Khamera via Bhungra and thence to Pipal Khunt in the North.
3. „ „ Kalinjera, Bhopatpura and the Anas in the South.
4. „ „ Sarita Niwas, Talwara and Partapur in the South West
5. „ „ Danpur in the East.
6. „ „ Pipal Khunt to Sodalpur.

110. Tanks.—Rs. 1,994/-, Rs. 3,512/-, and Rs. 183/- were spent on repairs or construction of Baitalao, Loharia and Vanala tanks respectively.

111. Boundary Pillars.—No Boundary pillars were erected or repaired during the year under report.

CHAPTER XI.

MUNICIPALITY.

112. General.—There is a Municipal Committee for the town of Banswara consisting of official and non-official members with the Dewan of the State as its Ex-officio President and Administrative Head. He is assisted by a Vice-President, this latter office was held by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Bhagwati Lal Kothari, the Electrical Engineer and Honorary Secretary, Municipal Committee having resigned on the 11th September 1938, Mr. Ochhav Lal Trivedi, the Sessions Judge, also worked as the Secretary of the Municipal Committee till the end of the year.

With effect from the 4th October 1937, another additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed to work after the sanitation of the city. No epidemic visited the town during the year.

An Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya was established by the Municipal Committee from October 16th, 1937. A qualified Vaidya was appointed to administer its services. During the year under report 14,622 patients were treated free at the Ayurvedic dispensary and medicines were supplied to them free of charge.

For the recreation of the public, a park was laid out in the Municipal Compound. Its opening ceremony was performed on the 27th November 1937 by the Hon'ble Lord Belhevan and Stenton, (formerly Lt. Colonel R.E.A., Hamilton, the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States), who was then on a visit to Banswara as a guest of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur.

A radio set was purchased and installed in the Municipal Compound for the recreation and benefit of the public.

The Committee looks after the sanitation, lighting, roads, and conservancy of the town for which there are different Sub-Committees of the Municipal Board of Banswara.

113. Income and Expenditure.—The main source of income of the Municipal Committee is the Octroi duty (Chungi) collected through the Customs Department. The receipts and expenditure for the year are given below:—

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1936-37	1,566	12,679	14,245	13,373	872	*Includes a sum of Rs. 1000/- advanced by the State as a Loan.
1937-38.	872	16,894*	17,766	17,503	263	

The Committee continued to make annual grants-in-aid of Rs. 60/- and Rs. 165/- to the Bohra and Arabic Schools respectively.

114. Municipal Works.—The Municipality spent Rs. 432/- on ordinary repairs and Rs. 486/- on roads.

115. Electric Power House.—Mr. Bhagwatilal Kothari, the Electrical Engineer, resigned on the 11th September 1938.

Two Flour Mills and one Rice Huller received energy from the Electric Power House of the Municipality. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 108/-, the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 23,448/-, thus bringing the total to Rs. 23,556/-. The total expenditure including the cost of the establishment was Rs. 23,438/-, leaving a balance of Rs. 118/- at the close of the year. The Municipal Committee has so far advanced a sum of Rs. 1,26,509/9/11- to the Power House, Banswara.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

116. Jail.—Munshi Khuda Bax continued to act as Daroga of State Jail throughout the year under report. The District and Sessions Judge exercises the powers of the Inspector General of State Jail and the First Class Magistrate its Superintendent. The table below contains the particulars regarding the inmates of Jail.

Year.	Number of prisoners.							Total expenditure.	Under-trial prisoners.	Average duration of under-trial prisoners in days.
	From last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Released etc.	Died.	Balance at the close of the year.	Daily average.			
1936-37.	84	134	218	137	13	68	75	6,794	189	25-16
1937-38.	68	118	186	122	10	54	65	7,584	234	39-19

There was no epidemic in the Jail during the year and the conduct and general health of the prisoners was on the whole fairly good. The staff of the Medical Department of the State looks after their health, and the prisoners suffering from some serious diseases are admitted to the State Hospital as indoor patients. The Jail Factory, the State Press and the State Gardens offer the opportunities for providing labour to the prisoners.

Jail Industry.—Woolen and cotton carpets, cotton durries, niwar in plain and coloured designs were manufactured in addition to asans, knitted money bags, coarse cloth and tatpattis. These manufactured goods find some market in the State and sometimes outside too.

The net profit to the Jail from the sale of these articles during the year was Rs. 1,069/- as against Rs. 925/- in the preceding year.

117. Registration.—The Dewan exercises the powers of the Chief Registrar and all documents relating to the First grade and Second grade Jagirdars of the State are submitted to the Mahekma Khas for registration. Other documents are registered by the Chief Revenue officer who exercises the powers of the Sub-Registrar.

The statement below presents information regarding the disposal of Registration work in the State:-

Name of Office.	Year.	Number of documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees realised.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
I. Registrar's Office....	1936-37	1	50,000/-	24/-	
	1937-38	3	15,756/-	33/-	
II. Sub-Registrar's „ ...	1936-37	152	73,207/-	179/8/-	
	1937-38	227	1,12,902/-	291/8/-	

118. Treasure Trove.—The Revenue Department of this State is empowered to deal with treasure trove cases in accordance with the Treasure Trove Act, in force in the State. During the year under report no case of treasure trove find was reported. The two cases pending from the previous year were decided during the year as under:-

- (i) In village Amja, the value of the find was Rs. 61/14/-. From the sale proceeds of the Treasure Trove Rs. 9/- were awarded to the finder and Rs. 39/1/6 credited to the State Treasury on the 4th June 1938.
- (ii) In village Goliawada, value Rs. 10/8/-. The Treasure Trove—a Silver Sankli (a neck ornament)—was delivered to the owner on the 4th June 1938.

119. Records.—Mr. Pannalal Nanavati continued to hold charge of the Record Office throughout the year under report. 4,134 files were received in the Records Department from the different courts and departments of the State.

120. Hamilton Library.—The Headmaster, King George V School, remained in charge of the Library as Honorary Secretary during the year. The institution is open to the public and no fee is charged for its use. The stock of books was augmented by the addition of some new volumes.

On November 27th, 1937, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, C. I. E., (formerly Lt. Col. R. E. A., Hamilton) after whom the Library is named, paid a visit to the Library and was much pleased to see it flourishing. His Lordship's visit was a source of universal rejoicing.

The total receipts during the year amounted Rs. 371/13/7 inclusive of Rs. 3/5/7, the opening balance brought forward from the preceding year. Of these, Rs 361/15/4 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 9/14/3 at the close of the year under report.

121. Prithvi Vijay Printing Press.—This Press is owned and maintained by the State and its supervision was entrusted to the Civil Judge. The Press turned out printing work to the value of Rs. 3,841/- of which the net income to the State amounted to Rs. 2,144/- during the year as against Rs. 4,265/- and Rs. 2,184/- respectively in the preceding year.

122. Snake-Bites.—23 cases of snake-bites were reported during the year. Of these, 1 person was cured through private treatment while the remaining 22 died.

123. Walter-Krit Sabha.—The local Committee of the Walter Krit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha consists of the following members.—

- (1) President—Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Diwan.
- (2) Members—(1) Thakur Vijay Singh of jagir Metwala.
 „ (2) Thakur ^{Kesari Singh} Lal Singh of jagir Kuania.
 „ (3) Charan Lal Singh, muafidar of Makanpura.

Thakur Kesari Singhji of Kuania was appointed in the place of Thakur Lal Singhji of Bhimsore who had died in the preceding year.

The following is the abstract of the cases disposed of by the local Sabha during the year:—

Year.	Class of persons.	Cases relating to.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
1936-37.	Rajputs.	Marriages.	20	51	71	...	71	No meeting could be held during the year.
		Deaths.	4	48	52	...	52	
	Charans.	Marriages.	...	...	...	...	...
		Deaths.	...	...	...	...	...
1937-38.	Rajputs.	Marriages.	71	65	136	113	23	
		Deaths.	52	37	89	88	1	
	Charans.	Marriages.	...	1	1	...	1	
		Deaths.	...	...	...	...	...

124. Court-of-Wards.—Mr. Kastur Chand Kothari continued to officiate as Superintendent, Court-of-Wards, throughout the year under the direct control of the Mahekma Khas. At the beginning of the year there were 20 Thikanas under its supervision. During the year the management was withdrawn from Kushalpur, Narwali and Bhimsore; while four Thikanas viz. Tejpur, Chanduji-ka-Garha, Dalji-ka-Garha and Math Lalibao came under the management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the death of the Jagirdars and the Mahant. The Thikana of Khandu was also taken under the management in the month of March due to the death of Maharaj Raghunath Singhji, the Jagirdar; but was released after a short time because Maharaj Shankar Singhji, the Jagirdar of the Thikana, was a major.

The number of Thikanas under the supervision of the Department at the close of the year was 21. Appendix V shows the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the year under report.

125. Pensions, Allowances and Contributions etc.—Expenditure of Rs. 2,925/- was incurred on Pensions and Allowances, besides other gifts and donations made by the State during the year. General charities to the extent of Rs. 7,906/ were sanctioned during the year under report.

126. Ginning Factory and Flour Mills.—A Cotton Ginning Factory and two Flour Mills which had been installed at the Capital continued to work during the year.

The table below shows the turn over of the Ginning Factory.

Year.	Period of Working.	Average number of labourers.	Number of bales.
1936-37.	From 1st November 1936 to 3rd March 1937.	50	461
1937-38.	From 25th January 1938 to 17th April 1938.	50	189

127. Orphanage and Pashushala.—An Orphanage is maintained at the Capital out of State grant supplemented with sundry private charity. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 13. Of these, 3 were allowed to leave on reaching the age of majority or on some other grounds. 7 orphans were admitted during the year. Thus the total number of inmates went up to 17 at the end of the financial year. The Orphanage is under the care and management of a Committee of seven members of which the Dewan is the President and the State Accountant is the Vice-President.

The Pashushala (a home for cattle) has been in existence at the Capital for 12 years. Throughout the year it continued its useful service for which it has been founded.

Recurring annual grants of Rs. 1,200/- and Rs. 600/- are made by the State towards the upkeep of the Anath Ashram (the Orphanage) and the Pashushala respectively. The two institutions have alike the object of rendering help to the helpless and distressed—whether belonging to the human family or the animal kingdom.

128. General, Moral and Material Condition of the people.—The year under report October 1st 1937 to September 30th 1938—was a period of general and all round progress. It followed a year of acute distress due to failure of monsoon and resulting severe scarcity. The economic condition of the people during the year 1937-38 improved. Agriculture and trade revived with the signs of contentment and prosperity returning. This naturally produced other conditions of progress also, and the State government and the public took advantage of those happy circumstances according to the limited resources of this small State.

CONCLUSION.

This report relates to a period of reviving prosperity and general all round progress. Fortunately the monsoons were favourable in total rainfall, except that they set in earlier than usual. This slightly affected the Rabi crops.

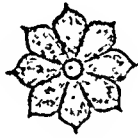
The Administration was reformed and a number of public utility schemes were undertaken. Some Social Reform legislation was passed. Revision of Land Revenue Settlement was ordered, because it had become overdue. A step of much political value and constitutional importance was taken through the foresight of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur. It consisted in the announcement to establish an enlarged Legislative Council for the State with a non-official majority. The Municipal Board of Banswara was reorganised and liberalised. Henceforward non-official Members, who were to be in majority, were to be returned to the Board by a system of election from the various wards of the town. Education received special encouragement by the opening of High School classes in the main School, ordering a new large High School building, the reorganisation of the Branch School with improved Staff and buildings, and finally by the increasing the number of rural Schools. The Medical Relief Department was considerably strengthened by the addition in the staff and equipment of the State Hospital at Banswara and the establishment of a dispensary for the rural parts and an Ayurvedic dispensary by the Municipal Board at the Capital. These facilities for medical treatment open to the public were substantially augmented during the year. Anti malaria campaign also deserves mention. Possibilities of starting small industries were explored by means of a survey of indigenous products. Lastly the figures of imports and exports of merchandise and those of State income under various heads of revenue during the year go further to confirm the feelings of satisfaction at the record of the period of this report.

For all this happy result I think it my duty to express my sense of respectful gratitude to His Highness the Maharawal Sahib for his deep personal interest and sagacity. His personal supervision of the Administration of his State is enriched with the experience of rule extending over a period of a quarter of a century.

This report will be indeed incomplete without an expression of my appreciation of the sense of devotion and industry, loyalty and integrity of the various officers of the State in the discharge of their public duties. This feeling is deep and sincere. Their services were indeed of a high standard and for the achievement of success and advancement in the Administration, much of the credit goes to my colleagues and fellow-officers with whom it was my pleasant experience to work during the year.

Mohan Sinha Mehta,
Diwan, Banswara State.

APPENDICES.



Appendix I.—List of Officers serving in the Banswara State during the year 1937-38.

Sl. No.	Name of Officers.	Designation.	Date of appointment.	REMARKS.
1	Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph. D., M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law...	Diwan and President, Judicial and Legislative Councils.	19th June 1937 ...	
2	Mr. Fauj Mal Kothari. ...	Private Secretary to His Highness.	1st May 1914 ...	
3	Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B.,	Chief Revenue Officer. ...	26th August 1937 ...	
4	Mr. Bishambhar Nath Raizada. ...	Superintendent of Customs and Excise.	26th August 1937 ...	
5	Dr. Harbans Singh Trown, M.B. B.S., ...	Chief Medical Officer. ...	11th October 1930 ...	Resigned on the 27th October 1938. Dr. Hari Lal officiated as the Chief Medical Officer till the 16th November 1937.
6	Dr. Hira Lal, B.Sc., M.B. B.S., ...	Do Do ...	17th November 1937...	
7	Mr. Oothav Lal S. Trivedi, B.A., LL. B.,	District and Sessions Judge. ...	15th February 1936...	
8	Pandit Ratan Lal Purohit. ...	Superintendent of Police. ...	11th December 1937	Resigned on the 29th May 1938.
9	Mr. Udai Singh Gehlot... ..	Offg. Do Do ...	30th May 1938 ...	
10	Mr. Magan Lal Nanawati, B. Com.,...	State Accountant. ...	16th September 1931	
11	Mr. Chaturbhuj Gohlot, D. D. R., ..	Conservator of Forests and Mines.	14th August 1937 ...	From 31st May to 27th September 1938 remained on leave without pay.
12	Mr. Bishambhar Nath Raizada. ...	Offg. Do Do ...	...	{ From 31st May to 4th July 1938. Mr. B. N. Raizada officiated as Conservator of Forests & Mines. From 5th July to the 4th August 1938, Mr. Tejkaran Kothari officiated and again from 5th August to the 27th September { 1938, Mr. Raizada officiated.
13	Mr. Indor Sen Jain, B.A., B. T., B. L.,	Civil Judge and Superintendent of P. V. P. Press...	5th August 1937 ...	
14	Mr. Dhanroop Mal Bapna, M. A., LL. B.,	First Class Magistrate and - Superintendent of Jail.	5th " 1937 ...	
15	Munshi Abban Khan. ...	State Engineer P.W.D. ...	1st January 1925 ...	
16	Mr. Mohan Lal K. Trivedi, B.A., B.T., LL. B.,	Head Master. ...	1st February 1935 ...	
17	Mr. Kuber Sinha Navalakha, B.A., LL. B.,	Secretary to the Diwan and the Councils. ...	1st September 1937...	
18	Dr. N. C. Mukerjee L. M. P. ...	Palace Physician Health Officer & Superintendent of Vaccination. ...	1st April 1926 ...	

Appendix II.—Statement of Rainfall in the Banswara State for the year 1937-38.

Serial Number.	Stations.	October 1937	November 1937	December 1937	January 1938	February 1938	March 1938	April 1938	May 1938	June 1938	July 1938	August 1938	September 1938	Total	Total of past Year	Average of 5 Years	Remarks.
1	Banswara	12	17	5	1	37	51	34	Closed (From 1st May 1938 the Station Molan was closed and in its place Station Loharia was opened.)
2	Bhungra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	36	84	25	35	8	71
3	Khamera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	7	1	40	40	32
4	Danpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	27	8	33	15	47	36
5	Garhi...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	11	81	1	37	43	31
6	Sallopat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	74	5	25	34	52	74
7	Shergarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	8	5	1	26	53	35
8	Kalinjera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	51	96	3	27	10	60
9	Khandu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	13	5	..	34	45	29
10	Arthuna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	88	56	26	34	54	53
11	Molan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	4	..	34	39	33
12	Loharia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	57	37	8	5	86	2
13	Bhopatpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	7	..	34	33	25
	Jagpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	85	69	..	42	25	34
		9	14	6	..	32	50	34	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	89	98	52	53	14	86
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	8	2	45	41	31
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	70	23	..	..	17	72
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	6	..	..	41	26
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	82	76	27	17	46
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	6	..	5	38	30
		31	90	31	5	36	69	72	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	8	..	67	44	28
		27	25	18	8	66	13	51	

Appendix III.—List of Laws, Rules and Regulations in force in the Banswara State during the year 1937–38.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code.	Adopted from British		
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	" Indian		
3	Civil Procedure Code.	" Acts.		
4	Limitation Act.	"		
5	Court Fees Act.	"		
6	Registration Act.	"		Are in force
7	Stamp Act.	"		
8	Police Act of 1861.	"		with their up-
9	Contract Act (Act IX of 1872).	"		to-date amend-
10	Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882)	"		ments.
11	Specific Relief Act (Act I of 1877)... ..	"		
12	Whipping Act (No. IV of 1909)	"		
13	Public Gambling Act (No.III of 1867)	"		
14	Small Cause Court Act (No. IX of 1897)	"		
15	Indian Post Office Act (No. VI of 1898)... ..	"		
61	Land Acquisition Act (No. I of 1894)	"		
17	Easement Act (No. V of 1882)	"		
18	Evidence Act.	"		
19	Extradition Act (No.XV of 1903)	"		
20	Wylie Extradition Rules... ..	"		
21	Walter-krit Rules.	"		
22	Usurious Loans Act (1st May 1924)		Specially enacted for the use of the State	
23	The Law of Pre-emption (1st May 1924)		"	
24	An Act for the prevention of cow-killing (By this Act sub-sections A & B were added to Section 429 I.P.C.)		"	
25	The Law, Rules and Regulations relating to opium- and intoxicating drugs.... ..		"	
26	Certain Sections of Companies Act(No. VII of 1913) pertaining to Memorandum of Association and - Registration of Co-operative Credit Bank.		"	
27	The Banswara Companies Ordinance(1st May 1924)		"	
28	Council Rules.		"	
29	Customs Rules.		"	
30	Excise Rules (Bhang, Ganja and Abkari).		"	
31	Rules for the conduct of work at the Distillery.... ..		"	
32	Rules of business at liquor shops.		"	
33	Rules for Excise Inspectors.		"	
34	Municipal Rules.		"	
35	Forest Rules.		"	
36	Shikar Rules.		"	
37	Rules for Stocking grass as a precautionary measure against famine.		"	
38	Cattle-Pond Rules.		"	
39	Simplified Rules for the control and reclamation of Criminal Tribes.		"	
40	Qawaid Mal.		"	
41	" Kanungoan.		"	
42	" Patwarian.		"	
43	" Numberdaran.		"	
44	Boundary Settlement Rules.		"	
45	Taccavi Rules.		"	
46	Simple Rules for sinking wells for irrigation - purposes.		"	
47	Begar Rules.		"	
48	Robkar (Ordinance) 1st March 1933, prohibiting - manufacture or importation of stylograph (pistol-pencils) fountain pen pistols and walking stick - guns, etc.		1st March 1933.	
49	Robkar (Ordinance) 20th March 1933, regarding- control on the import, export etc. of arms including revolvers and automatic pistols.		20th March 1933.	
50	Law of Conversion.		15th July 1933.	
51	Mohwa Rules.		17th July 1935.	
52	Legal Practitioners' Act.		2nd August 1935	† Specially enacted for the use of the State.
53	Brokers' Rules (Kanun Dalalan).		1st October 1935	* Do. Do.
54	Guardian Wards Act.	Do.	2nd June 1936.	† Specially enacted for the use of the State
55	Motor Vehicles Act.		* 23rd ,, 1936.	
56	Treasure Trove "		† 3rd Sept. 1936.	tentatively for five years.
57	The Legislative Council Act 1938.		29th Sept. 1938.	
58	The Child and Unequal Age Marriage Restriction Law 1938.		13th July 1938.	

Appendix IV.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Banswara State for the year 1937-38.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.				
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Budget estimate for St. 1934 (1-10-1937 to 30-9-1938)	Actuals for St. 1934 (1-10-1937 to 30-9-1938)	Actuals for St. 1933 (1-10-1936 to 30-9-1937)	NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget estimate for St. 1934 (1-10-1937 to 30-9-1938)	Actuals for St. 1934 (1-10-1937 to 30-9-1938)	Actuals for St. 1933 (1-10-1936 to 30-9-1937)	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Opening Balance...	41,295	41,295	1,31,018	His Highness' Privy Purse, ...	60,000	60,000	60,000	
				Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib & Maharaj Sahib, ...	10,200	9,000	9,000	
Ordinary Income.				Zanana, Deodi, ...	68,260	62,263	63,692	
Land Revenue, ...				Paswanjis and Rao Rajas, ...	2,280	2,250	2,088	
Forests ...				Palace Establishment, ...	15,046	15,157	12,970	
Mines & Industries...				Government Tribute, ...	17,505	17,501	17,500	
Customs ...				Mahekma Khaz. ...	20,938	19,737	16,960	
Excise ...				Records Office, ...	1,240	1,175	965	
Judicial and Jail ...				Accounts Office & Treasury...	6,209	5,965	4,992	
Stamps, ...				Revenue Department, ...	24,442	19,973	15,965	
Registration, ...				Forests "	19,590	13,695	7,437	
Interosta, ...				" Mines & Industries...	5,500	1,125	...	
Miscellaneous, ...				Customs Department, ...	14,140	13,216	11,713	
				Excise "	39,188	31,979	823	
				Judicial & Jail, ...	18,279	17,315	13,778	
				Registration, ...	200	298	184	
				Police Department, ...	29,849	24,329	21,815	
				Military Prithvi Rifles, Jail Guards & State Band, ...	22,288	21,199	21,072	
Total Ordinary...	6,72,879	6,09,581	3,90,216	Medical Department, ...	19,775	16,254	14,282	
				Education "	18,372	14,226	10,482	
Extra-ordinary.				Public Works "	8,483	7,502	4,230	
Land Revenue, Marriage Cera & Miscellaneous, ...				Stables and Garages...	36,168	35,027	39,915	
				Guests and Deputations, ...	12,622	18,205	11,678	
				His Highness Tours	11,000	1,732	715	
				Festivals and Charities, ...	16,077	15,434	10,015	
				Miscellaneous Departments, ...	43,101	25,212	14,162	
				Other Miscellaneous, ...	5,42,242	4,80,028	18,989	
				Total Ordinary...			4,05,322	
				EXTRA-ORDINARY.				
Total Extra-ordinary...	11,892	10,793	879	P. W. Department, ...	1,09,782	76,444	4,860	
Total Ordinary & Extra-ordinary.	6,84,771	6,20,374	3,91,095	Stables and Garages...	...	...	7,716	
Budget Part I (B) Loans & Loan Refunds, ...				Education of Princes, ...	4,085	2,925	2,636	
				Miscellaneous Departments...	44,706	79,912	2,21,868	
				Other Miscellaneous, ...	5,350	5,214	5,143	
				Total Extra-ordinary...	1,63,923	1,64,495	2,45,223	
				Totals Ordinary and Extra-ordinary...	7,06,165	6,44,523	6,50,545	
Budget Part II "Deposits" ...	98,298	1,73,398	2,86,695	Budget Part I. (B) "Loans & Cash Advances," ...	1,74,804	2,09,518	3,19,243	
Grand Totals...	10,86,442	10,74,201	10,86,122	Budget Part II. "Refunds from Deposits," ...	2,41,180	2,44,207	2,06,057	
				Grand Totals...	11,22,149	10,98,248	11,75,845	
				Closing balance...	5,588	17,248	41,295	
Totals including the Opening -				GRAND TOTALS INCLUDING THE CLOSING BALANCE...	11,27,737	11,15,496	12,17,140	

Appendix V.—Statement showing the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the year 1937-38.

Serial Number.	Name of Thikanas.	Opening Balance for 1937-38	Revenue for 1937-38	Total.	Expenditure for 1937-38	Closing Balance for 1937-38	Repayment of debts during 1937-38	Debts outstanding at the close of the year 1937-38	Remarks.
	1st GRADE.—								
1	Arthuna. ...	Rs. 1,739	Rs. 18,325	Rs. 20,964	Rs. 17,440	Rs. 2,624	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
2	Sagrod. ...	206	3,784	3,990	3,480	510	602	1,399	
3	Surpur. ...	26	5,475	5,501	5,473	28	230	4,517	
4	Kushalpura. ...	20	...	20	20	...	...	...
5	Tejpur. ...	...	2,266	2,266	2,265	1	246	15,000*	Released on 31st October 1937.
6	Chandugi-ka-Garha. ...	...	7,016	7,016	6,403	613	587	17,607†	* Brought under the management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the Jagirdar's death on 14th Jan. 1938.
7	Khandu. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Brought under the management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the Jagirdar's death on 1st Nov. 1937.
8	2nd GRADE.—								
9	Chhajan. ...	8,524	9,929	18,453	5,954	12,499	49	29	
10	Narwali. ...	144	...	144	144	...	...	...
11	Vassi-Chandan Singh. ...	85	2,797	2,882	2,821	61	533	7,369	
12	Delwada. ...	25	1,087	1,112	1,001	111	...	3,522	
13	Umbara. ...	89	1,019	1,108	1,096	12	441	4,108	
14	Amja. ...	112	8,082	8,194	7,892	302	759	5,276	
15	Bhimsor. ...	9	...	9	9	...	...	...
16	3rd GRADE.—								
17	Baroda. ...	12	517	529	435	94	...	1,111	
18	Udaji-ka-Garha. ...	...	1,191	1,191	1,188	3	...	1,676	
19	Samariya. ...	4	683	687	657	30	65	2,200	
20	Tramatia Rathor. ...	7	1,711	1,718	1,303	415	153	1,677	
21	Mohan Singh-ka-Garha. ...	3	91	94	67	27	...	...
22	Daulat Singh-ka-Garha. ...	9	603	612	596	16	...	941	
23	Bhingarh. ...	4	188	192	188	4	...	...
24	Chhota-Kotda. ...	...	107	107	107	...	...	57	
25	Dalji-ka-Garha. ...	...	173	173	156	17	...	...
	DEVASTHAN.—								
26	Matha Lalivav. ...	...	1,906	1,906	1,887	19	500	1,000	
27	In LIEN OF DEBT.—								
28	Mordi. (Jagir Tejpur). ...	82	1,017	1,099	1,076	23	900	351	

